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## IN THE SPECIFICATION

Page 1, line 1 insert -- This application is a continuation of application serial number 09/828,337 filed on April 5, 2001 to the same inventors.--

Page 41, line 2, amend the paragraph as follows:

The CPU 206 directs a series of wavelength converters 262 located after the delay loop 232 in channels 1, 2 and 3 to change the wavelengths 1, 2 and 3 into wavelengths A, B and C respectively. The input light into the wavelength converters 262 serves as a gate signal to a SOA element [264]. The SOA element [264] is positioned on one side of a Mach-Zehnder interferometer [266] well known in the art. An integrated laser source [268] is coupled to the second leg of the interferometer [266]. When the light signal is gating the [this] SOA element [264], it causes a refractive change in the SOA crystal that alters the phase of the integrated laser source [268] coupled to one leg of the Mach-Zehnder interferometer [266]. When this occurs, the laser light will exit the wavelength converter 262 which is termed as the ON or light state. When the phase is returned to normal with the absence of the input light, no light will exit the wavelength converter 262. This is termed as the OFF or dark state. The converter 262 has the ability to clone the input light and perform restoration functions based on the input filtering and SOA operating conditions as known in the art. In addition to cloning the input light signal, the wavelength converter 262 can change the input signal to a different wavelength typically within 4 nsec., a limitation set by the distributed feedback laser (not shown) used.

Page 42, line 16, amend the specification as follows:

The CPU 206 may therefore groom packets from any channel into any other channel and form many combinations of packet streams. The signals are amplified by the SOAs [264] once